

of occurrence as well as the prevention of progression. Indeed, these dual aspects of many of the specific health problems mentioned throughout the text are inseparable, and the attempt by the authors to divide them into distinct sections is somewhat arbitrary.

In the third major subdivision, "Supporting Services for Preventive Medicine," the authors discuss an interesting combination of techniques, professions and health agencies. Included are such titles as "Health Education and the Social Sciences," "Public Health Nursing," "Vital Statistics," "Epidemiologic Methods and Inferences," "Voluntary Health Agencies," and "Official Health Agencies." These are subjects traditionally considered as a part of "public health." Additional topics, such as "Continuing Education for Physicians," and "Social Work" would seem as appropriate in any other medical textbook as in this one.

Most of the information contained in this book is of general interest and presented at a level readily understood by well-educated lay persons. It should also be quite profitable for beginning medical students and for those in the ancillary health sciences, but seems to be of limited value to professionals in the field. Each section is followed by a list of pertinent references, many of which are recent. The value of the book would be increased, however, if a greater proportion of the references were updated.

WILLIAM W. STILES, M.D.

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PROGRESS IN HEMATOLOGY—Volume IV—Edited by Carl V. Moore, M.D., and Elmer B. Brown, M.D.; with 21 contributors. Grune & Stratton, Inc., New York and London, 1964. 309 pages, \$13.75.

This publication has been undertaken by new editors and does not suffer from being "spotty" as in previous volumes. Ten papers are included and cover the subjects of Heme Synthesis, Methemoglobinemia, Erythropoietin, Chemistry of ABH Group Substances, Lead Poisoning, Chloramphenicol Toxicity, Myeloma Proteins and Macroglobulinemia, Acute Leukemia, Von Willebrand's Disease, Platelet and Leukocyte Isoantigens and Antibodies. The material is consistently on the highest scientific level but with a clinical orientation one expects from these editors. With the field of hematology not being systematically reviewed in any journal, conference, seminar or annual publication, it is hoped that this volume will appear, even annually, with periodic up-to-date reviews of progress in each area of hematology. Volume IV is a good start and will be of value to all, investigator, laboratory worker and clinician, interested in the field of hematology.

WILLIAM F. LUTTGENS, M.D.

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MOTOR FUNCTION IN THE LOWER EXTREMITY—Analyses by Electronic Instrumentation—J. R. Close, M.D., Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Highland-Alameda County Hospital, Oakland, Calif.; and Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, University of California School of Medicine, San Francisco, Calif. Charles C Thomas, Publisher, 301-327 East Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, Ill., 1963. 156 pages, \$10.75.

This reviewer has been indeed impressed at the useful collation in this book of much scattered research material on movement patterns in the lower extremity. It undoubtedly contains some of the finest references to the author's previously reported findings on phasic activity in translocated tendons. This portion of the monograph can easily be recommended for orthopedic surgeons, and others concerned with this particular branch of clinical practice.

However, there exists great doubt in this reviewer's mind that the description of the book on the fly-leaf is

an accurate one, as it indicates a wider field of interest than the actual contents would indicate. So much of the book is taken up with the description of electronic methodology that it can scarcely be described aptly as being of interest to the average "orthopedist, physiatrist, neurologist or physical therapist." The numerous chapters on instrumentation will undoubtedly have interest to the technically-inclined physician, but will be largely beyond the comprehension of the average clinician in any one of these fields. It is recommended therefore for study by a select few, who have advanced training in electronic methods of monitoring clinical events. It is also highly doubtful that the advanced methods of telemetry, described in this monograph, will have either current, or early, prospect of application to these clinical events, in the hands of the physicians described on the fly-leaf.

Another criticism of this monograph, which this reviewer has heard voiced rather widely, is that it is indifferently organized and somewhat misleadingly titled. There is a regrettable lack of correspondence between excellent drawings and the textual material they allude to. The reader frequently finds himself jumping from page to page to find a particular illustration, which may be as much as four pages removed from the text. In summary, this book is highly recommended to the clinician with a broad laboratory background in electronic recording of either normal or abnormal function.

WALTER J. TREANOR, M.D.

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FREEDOM TO EXPERIENCE—A Study of Psychological Change from a Psychoanalytic Point of View—Benjamin Wolstein, Ph.D., Faculty, W. A. White Institute of Psychiatry, Psychoanalysis and Psychology; Clinical Professor of Psychology, Adelphi University. Grune & Stratton, Inc., New York and London, 1965. 292 pages, \$8.50.

It will surely be a great day for psychiatry when authors no longer fight with nor appeal for support to Freud, but rather concern themselves with psychoanalytic theory and practice as they are today. This continued engagement with the views of Freud is becoming ludicrous; what would we think of bacteriologists who still embroiled themselves with Pasteur or Ehrlich? Unfortunately, this history is still very much alive for Dr. Wolstein, somewhat as the issues of the Civil War are still alive in the South, unchanged by time. He takes a great deal of space detailing the views of Freud on such matters as resistance, regression, transference and countertransference. After this, he makes a very few passing references to later authors whose work he then ignores along with a great body of material not even referred to, although it bears strongly on what is being discussed. The effect of this is to set up a straw man, purported to represent the "classical" psychoanalytic view as it is today, which he then proceeds to attack. For example, he takes issue with the concept of resistance as something to be overcome, as on the field of battle, to allow the analyst to get at the id, his presumed goal. Well and good, but this ancient view of resistance would find no adherents either among the most orthodox of analysts today, for whom the analysis of resistance is the cornerstone of treatment. Or, as a second example, he deplores the idea of the analyst as a mirror, but this view of the analyst has been tremendously modified during the development of psychoanalytic technique even in the most orthodox circles. This sort of arguing with the past obscures Dr. Wolstein's real differences with orthodox psychoanalytic theory and practice, which is unfortunate, as he raises some interesting points. It is regrettable that these points are also further obscured by his repetitiousness, murky prose and bizarre punctuation; one wonders where the